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There were attacks upon the Charter and the rights of the Company which had to be met. There was the rivalry of the North-West Company, terminating in union; and—the crowning event of all—the surrender to the Queen of England of some of the rights under the charter in order that the territory the Company had ruled might be transferred to the people of Canada.

“This was the beginning of a new and momentous era in the Company’s history. By its agreement it acquired a different title from that which the Charter afforded to specified proportions of the ‘Fertile Belt’, and thus became directly interested in land and settlement, with which it had previously had little concern. ***

“The Great War brought responsibilities and opportunities of a new and different kind. For long after the foundation of the Company it was in conflict with the French traders, and, indeed, with France herself; but the days of enmity have long gone by, and it was a singular privilege for the Company to be entrusted by the French Government with great and responsible duties which played some part in winning victory for the Allies.”

That the Company has a sense of its enduring life is made clear in Sir William Schooling’s closing sentences: “In some future century a later historian will give the record of the times that are now to come. It will be a story of still greater accomplishments, of services yet more valuable, and of the continued growth of the spirit and tradition which have prevailed throughout the company since the granting of the Charter two hundred and fifty years ago.”

The Colonization of North America, 1492-1783. By HERBERT EUGENE BOLTON AND THOMAS MAITLAND MARSHALL. (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1920. Pp. 609. \$4.25.)

It is appropriate as well as refreshing that this new view of American history should be the product of men of the far West. Doctor Bolton is Professor of American History in the University of California and Doctor Marshall before he became Professor of History at Washington University, St. Louis, was a member of the staffs at Stanford University, the University of Idaho and the University of Colorado.

In this important book they have presented against a broad European background the spread of civilization in America. They have written from the standpoint of America as a whole. Col-

onies of all nations and throughout the new world receive attention in the evolution as one big theme. The scope of the work may be understood from the following main divisions: I. The Founding of the Colonies; II. Expansion and International Conflict; III. The Revolt of the English Colonies.

American History and Government. By MATTHEW PAGE ANDREWS. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1921. Pp. 528.)

The author is a native of West Virginia and now a resident of Baltimore. He has sought to produce a text-book free from sectionalism. Under the heading of "Influence of the West and the South," on pages 408-411, he discusses the experiences on the Pacific Coast with Chinese, Japanese and Hindus. On pages 433-435 is a discussion of American affairs in the Pacific.

OTHER BOOKS RECEIVED

ALASKA PIONEERS' HOME AT SITKA. *Biennial Report of the Board of Trustees, 1919-1920.* (Juneau: Alaska Daily Empire Print, 1921. Pp. 24.)

ALVORD, CLARENCE WALWORTH. *Governor Edward Coles.* (Springfield: Illinois State Historical Library, 1920. Pp. 435.)

BUFFALO HISTORICAL SOCIETY. *Publications, Volume 24.* (Buffalo: The Society, 1920. Pp. 415.)

HAMILTON, J. G. DE R. *The Papers of Thomas Ruffin.* (Raleigh: North Carolina Historical Society, 1920. Pp. 464.)

KELLER, ALBERT G. *Through War to Peace, A Study of the Great War as an Incident in the Evolution of Society.* (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1921, second edition. Pp. 196.)

TODD, VINCENT H. *Christoph von Graffenried's Account of the Founding of New Bern.* (Raleigh: North Carolina Historical Society, 1920. Pp. 434.)